

# THE NUDITY CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Sun's Rays Do Scalpel's  
Work in Switzerland

## MANY CHILDREN SAVED

They Lie in Frosty Air Without  
Clothes and Recite Their Lessons—  
An Altitude of 5,000 Feet Used by  
Noted Physicians.

By exposing children without clothes to the sun's rays in midwinter at an altitude of 5,000 feet many remarkable cures of surgical tuberculosis have been obtained in the mountains at Leysin, Switzerland. It is a new method of treatment adopted by Dr. Rollier, and Gertude Austin, formerly of the Children's Hospital, London, who made a trip to Leysin, describes in the Medical Record what has been accomplished.

She pictures the mountains on a cloudless January morning covered with spotless, sparkling snow. Dr. Rollier gave her every opportunity to study his methods and patients. She says:

My first visit to the children is an event that I am not likely to forget. It was with no little difficulty that I walked from my hotel down the steep, winding road that leads to "Le Chalet," as every one in Leysin calls this diminutive hospital. The sun had not yet appeared above the mountain tops to soften the frozen snow, and progression was difficult, not to say dangerous. The clinic is a picturesque, wooden construction, a regular Swiss chalet, faces due south and stands in a small garden, which in summer time is no doubt green and gay with flowers, but which on this cold January morning was carpeted like everything else with pure white snow.

I had planned to arrive betimes, for I wished to see the exodus of the children from the wards to the galleries. But as I stood upon the doorstep waiting for admission the sun rose above the mountain tops, and already there were sounds of merry laughter in the frosty morning air. Happy voices were feting the beneficent rays, whose healing powers even the little ones appear to understand. They love this sunshine, which gives them health and takes away to their pain, and it is they themselves when able to do so, who the moment the word is given push down the bedclothes, and pull up and over their heads the night-dress that is obligatory at other times.

When I was taken by the matron out onto the first gallery my surprise knew no bounds. Who would have supposed that such dark skinned, healthy looking little bodies could be found in a hospital, and above all who would have expected to see tiny children on a winter's day in January basking in the sunshine as naked as when they were born, except for the quaint little white calico hats which make such a startling contrast with their brown skin. Most of them are in a recumbent position, some even lying face downward, which does not seem to worry them at all; the more fortunate ones are able to sit up, roll about in bed and have a good time while all are revelling in their warm sunbath.

A few are not yet fully exposed, it is true for they are newcomers and have not completed the necessary training which endows them with this extraordinary power of endurance. The latter have still the pale, weary faces which sickness gives, and it is easy to see that their sojourn at Leysin has been but a short one.

### Have Morning Lessons.

The children—those who are well enough—have morning lessons, as the doctor believes mental occupation absolutely necessary. It is a privilege to take part in these, as it means convalescence has begun. At the head of the beds stands the teacher, as there it is impossible for the shadow of her body to interfere with the action of the sun's rays.

"I think I can safely say," the writer says, "that few people have seen classes of sick children doing their lessons perfectly naked in midwinter out of doors, all gay and happy and looking far stronger and healthier than many children who have no ailments whatever." The children played with the toys strewn on their beds while they continued their studies. They enjoyed seeing a visitor, asked questions and listened to stories.

Surgical tuberculosis covers the forms that attack the joints and bones, which when treated with the knife are likely to leave patients scarred or crippled, with stiff joints or shortened limbs. Sometimes amputation is necessary. When treated by Dr. Rollier's heliotherapy process the sun's rays do the work of the scalpel and operations are unnecessary. This is the description of the heliotherapy process.

This new method consists in exposing the body of the patient to the sun's rays in open galleries communi-

## COUNTESS SOPHIE, MORGANTIC WIFE OF ARCHDUKE FERDINAND, MAY WEAR CROWN



Archduke Francis Ferdinand and Duchess Sophie Von Hohenberg.

Vienna, June 15.—The Duchess Sophie Hohenberg, organic wife of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, has appealed to the Pope.

The duchess, who was born a countess of Chitek and was a maid of honor to an Austrian archduchess, begs his holiness to use his influence with the aged emperor, Francis Joseph, to secure for her equal rank with her husband and all imperial rights, including the right of succession to the throne to her two sons.

The appeal of the duchess to the Pope follows close upon the publication of a book by Count Adelbert Sternberg, entitled "In the Change of Time." In this book the count declares that the duchess is legally entitled to be considered the empress of

Austria when the Archduke Francis Ferdinand comes to the throne, and that her children are legally heirs to the throne.

The Countess Sophia was a Hungarian of noble but not royal birth, and when the future emperor married her he renounced all rights on behalf of her children to succeed to the throne. Recently the countess has been recognized as the legal not the morganatic, wife of the archduke by the Emperor William of Germany.

The author of the book calls for a definite settlement of the vexatious question of the succession to the throne by Emperor Francis Joseph while he is still alive.

Count Sternberg declares that Archduke Francis will keep his oath so long as he lives, but he cannot renounce the rights of his children.

cating with the wards and facing due south. The actual seat of disease is uncovered for five minutes only to begin with, as there must be no blistering or burning of the skin; the next day the region is treated for two periods of five minutes each, separated by an interval of half an hour and on the third day these exposures are lengthened to fifteen or twenty minutes. At each seance a larger area of skin is uncovered, so that by the end of a week or ten days (for each case needs individual study) the entire body, the head excepted, is lying nude in the sun. The head has to be protected for some time longer to prevent congestion, but it too is also ultimately brought to tolerate the sunlight. The patients are wheeled out in their beds onto the galleries as soon as the sun appears in the morning and lie there naked for hours under the influence of its healing rays, being only moved back into the house when the cool night air begins to make itself felt. The large windows of the comfortable steam-heated wards open down to the ground and are never closed, so that when the sun has disappeared behind the mountains the invigorating air continues the cure during the night hours. A carefully studied diet, furthermore, helps to build up and renovate the diseased bodies under treatment. No medicines are given; the stomach, enfeebled by sickness, has therefore only to digest the good, nourishing food supplied and thus contribute without interference to the general amelioration of the patient's condition.

Where an apparatus cannot be dispensed with an opening as large as possible is made at the seat of the disease so that the sun's rays may continue their action on the diseased region all the time. This prevents any wasting of the imprisoned tissues. Joints quickly recover their movements when the apparatus is removed.

In all surgical wards at Leysin "the knife is held in far greater aversion than any apparatus," the writer says. She goes on:

The ultimate results obtained in the different forms of surgical tuberculosis are as follows: Lymph nodes resume their normal size and leave no scar whatever, even if punctured, so long as they come to treatment before they open. Joint and bone lesions heal up without deformity, shortening or stiffness. Even lung trouble, which alas! often coexists with surgical tuberculosis disorders, is cured if treated in time by this process of insolation and aeration. Finally, children deformed by rachitis become pictures of health and return to their homes in splendid condition if they follow this cure. Infected wounds, the result of accident, also heal very rapidly after cleansing and exposure to the sun's rays.

The following statistics show some of the results obtained:

Out of 369 cases of surgical tuberculosis treated by heliotherapy, in

284 (78 per cent.) recovery was obtained, in 48, improvement; in 21 the condition remained stationary, while 16 (4 per cent.) succumbed. These figures appear more remarkable still when we consider that in 132 cases there was open tuberculosis with secondary infection.

## SPEECH OF MAJOR HALE ON OCCASION OF WYATT UNVEILING

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

This is the inscription on the face of the monument:

"To Commemorate the Battle of Bethel, June 10th, 1861, first conflict between the Confederate Land Forces, and in memory of Henry Lawson Wyatt, private Co. A, First N. C. Volunteers, and the first Confederate soldier to fall in actual battle."

And this on the reverse:

"Erected by the Bethel Monument Association of Virginia and North Carolina, June 10th, 1905."

The inscription on the marker is this:

"On this spot, June 10th, 1861, fell Henry Lawson Wyatt, private, Co. A, First Regiment N. C. Volunteers. This stone, placed here by the courtesy of Virginia, is erected by authority of the State of North Carolina."

E. J. HALE,  
W. E. KYLE,  
JOHN H. THORPE,  
W. B. TAYLOR,  
R. H. RICKS."

### The Teaching of History by Monuments.

I think it is due to Mr. J. A. Mitchener, of Selma, to record here that he first (July 24, 1907) proposed the erection of the beautiful monument before us; and to the ladies of Henry Wyatt Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Selma to say that they started the collection of the fund which brought it into being.

The teaching of history in this country by statues and other memorials has grown at an amazing pace in the past quarter of a century. The custom prevailed in all the old nations, but the breach of it in our own attracted little attention until the period mentioned. When the war broke out there were: an equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square, New York; the statue of Washington as a Roman Senator, which faced the east front of the capitol in the federal city; the equestrian statue of Jackson in front of the White House; the equestrian statue of Washington in Richmond with the group of Virginia patriots about him; Houdon's statue of Washington in the Virginia capitol; the statue of Clay in the pavilion in the grounds of the same; the replica of the Houdon statue in this our own capitol square; a statue of Clay in Canal street, New Orleans; and a replica of the equestrian Jackson statue in the same city. Besides these statues there were the

Bunker Hill monument at Boston, the battle monument at Baltimore, and the Jasper and Pulaski monuments in Savannah. I do not recall any others. They were all fine works of art, except the Jackson statue, which was the subject of some ridicule at the time (about 1857).

No doubt the paucity of our achievements in this respect was due to the reaction against king worship which followed the Revolution and to the exactions of pioneer life. With the accumulation of wealth following the war has come the ancestral mania, and later—no doubt stimulated by stories of valor in that great conflict—came the hero worship era. The two have filled the land with many memorials of personal, community or national interest. The most of them are devoid of beauty, and many offensive to taste. This is notably true of the statues in the federal capitol erected since the war. It is a matter of gratification that the effects of the maina referred to have come into our conservative commonwealth since travel and education have begun to correct the national post-bellum taste.

In the light of these things I conclude that the truth of history finds correct and artistic expression here.

### AS TO MEANING.

With these cursory observations upon the nature of public memorials and the history of them in our country, I come to the question of the present moment:

What is the meaning of the ceremonies which we are now engaged in? Are they justified by the facts? Do they conform to the true historic perspective? Are they separated in their object, as they should be, from those with which the vanity of mere wealth affronts us everywhere?

I think you will agree with me that the facts recited answer all these questions in our favor.

Of the regiment which was glorified by the death of Wyatt, it may be said:

History shows that the character of the First North Carolina Regiment was the natural outgrowth of the conditions from which it springs; that it expressed the peculiarities of the people whom it represented, their gentleness in manner, their resoluteness in deed, that the celerity and completeness with which it was organized and equipped have no parallel in history; that it spilled the first blood in battle in defense of the cause which the State was almost last to embrace; that, while it never before heard a hostile bullet, it exhibited the discipline and behaved with the steadiness of veterans at Bethel Church; that its victory there was won against odds which represented the numerical superiority of the North over the South; that in this, and in other respects, its triumph in that initial battle produced consequences of the most far-reaching kind, possibly holding Virginia in the Confederacy, and certainly reshaping the theatre of war; that it raised the hopes of the South to the highest pitch and correspondingly depressed those of the North; that its contributions of trained soldiers to the rest of the army constitute a unique feature of military history; and that in this, and in all other respects, it deserved the place assigned it by the authorities of the State as Fugleman of the regiments.

Of our State, well may we exclaim, as the Duke of York said of Richard's noble father:

"In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild;  
In war, was never lion raged more fierce."

Of Wyatt we may say: there stands the mute reply to our former defamers; it is not a boast, but the symbol of our recast reputation.

## ARMED GUARDS CONTROL THE STRIKE SITUATION

In Perth Amboy, N. J.—Streets Practically Cleared at Nightfall—Will Investigate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Perth Amboy, N. J., June 15.—Armed guards and the city police controlled the strike situation when darkness settled tonight. The death of three of the strikers last night apparently has had a quieting effect. Early tonight the streets in the neighborhood of the place where employees struck were practically cleared and the authorities looked forward to a night of the cessation from labor disturbances.

It was feared that fresh troubles would develop tomorrow, however, for some 12,000 men and women employed in various trades will mingle on the streets with the strikers. Sheriff Bollschweiler has ordered the strikers to give up a parade they were planning. The annual parade of Sunday school children and a parade by a fraternal order, which were to have been held this afternoon were also called off by the sheriff. The killing of three rioters last night, according to Coroner Flynn, will be investigated by the grand jury.

Labor leaders say they are going to start an investigation of their own. They declared tonight that they had been informed that some one had been paying strike leaders to incite rioting, and they said they proposed to find out who that "someone" was.

### THE SADDEST.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are these: "I might have been on the band-wagon."—Puck.